REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,187.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 45	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	31
Quarterly	13	16
Monthly	5	6

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8

Fourth and succeeding insertions — „ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable the special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atherton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	May 8	Leave Madras	May 1875.
„ Carwar	10	„ Coconada	25
„ Mangalore	14	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Alleppy	14	„ Nimlipatam	27
„ Tuticorin	16	„ Calingapatam	27
„ Colombo	17	„ Negapatam	28
„ Galle	18	„ False Point	28
„ Negapatam	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1875.	Leave BUSREH	May 1875.
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	26
„ Muscat	14	„ Fao	26
„ Bunder Abbas	16	„ Bushire	28
„ Lingah	18	„ Linga	31
„ Bahrein	19	„ Bunder Abbas	June 1
„ Gwadur	20	„ Jask	2
„ Fao	22	„ Gwadur	7
„ Mahomerah	25	„ Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSREH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, are in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHREE, 792 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 6th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Hutcamgherry.	Vingorla.
Jaytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Vizladroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doser, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 11th May at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jaytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Victuals	£4
Suez	36	24		8
Port Said	36	24		9
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles	52	35		14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

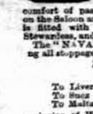
No. 9 Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE THE MAY POSITIVELY.



THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO,"

S. H. BUTLER, Commander, 3,350 tons, 450 H. P., unit expressly for the Indian trade, with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Middecks for 95 first-class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has a good Milch Cow on board.

The "NAVARINO" made the passage out in 27 days, including all stoppages.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Cl. ss.	Steerage.
To Liverpool	Rs 800	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
To Suez	350	150	„
To Malta	400	150	„

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th April 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons. H.P.		
		May.	
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600 16th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400 17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450 24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250 31st—Suez, &c.
		June.	
GWALIOR	N. W. Haslewood	2725	450 4th—Southampton.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450 11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450 18th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450 25th—Suez, &c.
		July.	
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600 2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M.; in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 17th May 1875, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,725 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not handed to the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL TO LEAVE ABOUT 27TH MAY.

THE fine Screw Steamer PALFS. TINE, 2,867 Tons, 300 H. P., Classe 100 A 1 at Lloyd's will be despatched as above. She has superior accommodation for 25 1st Class Passengers and will make the run in 30 days. For Passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

4, Church Lane.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Pieces goods, &c.

5 Bales Grey Shirtings 10 and 11 lbs
5 Cases Turkey Red Cambrics, 24 yards and 48 inches
5 ditto White Drills
1 ditto White Net
2 Pianos
Few large Marble Slabs for Table.
On account of the concerned—
52 Cases Macaroni.
On account of the Underwriters—
3 Bales damaged Hessians.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th May 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 5th inst, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public auction at their room the following :—A large invoice of kerosine oil lamps, such as handle lamps, table lamps with marble st ads, bronze and brass hanging lamps with round burners and pullies, 2 light bronze hanging lamps, brass hanging harps with fancy fliger founts, &c. &c.

Sundries consisting of sola hats, morocco bound gilted albums, fragrant soaps, coloured socks, Cadiz wine, fresh corn flowers, ladies embroidered white handkerchiefs, or different patterns, new hand sewing machines, crockery, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, mashapollems, jaconets, chodies, &c. &c.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Vullee Hajee Khumeesa.

Per S S Hindostan

S C—H V H K—R N—No. 91, 1 Case white, brown, and black thread

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th May 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

10 Bales Fine Canvas.
5 ditto Black Army Cloth.
3 Cases Assorted Chimneys.
1 ditto Flower Pots.
2 ditto Scissors.
5 ditto Transparent Soap.
4 Bales T Cloth, India made
1 Case Alpaces Unfinished of sizes
2 Cases Paper
On account and at the risk of whom it may concern Ex Steamer Celia :—

H C—8842-3 Bales Grey Jacconets, each 200 pieces
8875, 8877
8805, 8858
8893, 8881 } 7 Bales Grey Jacconets, each 200 pieces
8883, —
In Diamond H C 381-1 Bale Grey Mexicans containing 100 C pieces

In triangle H-C-C and S M—on sides No. 34 and 46—2 Bales Grey Madapollums each 150 pieces

In Diamond E-M 635 and H-C and Co above, No 4-5 and 10 cases White Cotton Ball Thread assorted, No 20,24,30,40,50, 60, 70 80,90, and 100

The above goods are, more or less, damaged by Sea-water

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co

Bombay, 5th May 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Godown of Messrs. Framjee Sands, & Co. Nesbit Lane, Fort, the following piece goods :—

Turkey Red C mbrics 44 inches 24 yards.
Do „ Garments 24 inches 29 yards.
Do. „ Printed Jaconets 40 inches 20 yards.
Imp rial Red Twist No. 20.
Do. „ „ „ 30.
Yellow Twist „ „ 30.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first class Rosewood Grand Piano by Collard and Collard, a fine West coast Rosewood Harmonium by C. Hiethsieber, a French Slate Billiard Table, a first class English built Open Carriage by Robt. Neas, a handsome English built light Mail Phaeton by Ness Bros., a ditto Dog cart by H. Mason, a pair of Grey Arab Carriage Horses, a fine Milch Cow, sets of English Single and Double Harness, Saddles, Choice Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, Piano, Harmonium, Billiard, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of O. H. Bunsee Esq. proceeding to Europe. The same comprises handsome set of rich cut glasses, rich dinner, breakfast and dessert services, a set of hand dish-covers containing 4, by Elkington, elegantly carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining t bles in 4 pieces, with round ends to form a circular table, handsome cup-board, dumb waiter, dining-room chairs, screens, circular, pier and card tables, easy, prediea and drawing-room chairs, conversation s fas, whatnots, a first-class rosewood grand pi no, by Collard and Collard in excellent order, a sweet-toned rosewood harmonium with 10 stops by C. Hiethsimer, a French slate billiard table with lamp, rich carpet, handsome iron four-posts bedstead, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown-presses, chest of drawer, dispense arti les, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c. at 2 P.M.

1 First-class English-built Open Carriage, by Robert Neas.
1 Handsome English built Mail Phaet n, by Ness Brothers.
1 Handsome English-built Dog-cart, by H. Mason.
A Pair of serviceable Grey Arab Carriage Horses.
A Fine Surat Milch Cow.
Sets of English Plated Mounted Single and Double Harness, Hunting Saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of the remaining valuable Stock in trade, consisting of elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, splendid Pier Glasses with gilt Console Tables, plated 6, and 8 Light Argand Lamps, Chandeliers, wall Gerandoles, first-rate iron Safes, best plateglass, rich Crockery and Glassware, Fancy Goods, rich Velvet pile and Brussels Carpets, &c., at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, without reserve, the whole of the Valuable Stock in trade, &c., belonging to Mr. Somjee Parsia selling off on account of lease of the premises being about to expire.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a Mahogany grand square piano by "C. H. Schroder" a handsome English-built Broughum by "Laurie and Marner," a strong grey Broughum horse, plants, &c., at Kumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcel inware, &c., the pr perty of O. Nolan Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Serviceable Surgical Instruments.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, the property of Government.

61 Cases of serviceable surgical instruments.

The above cases will be on view from Saturday the 15th instant.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and English Mahogany, French polished and richly open carved Bla kwood Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and glassware, a first class Rosewood grand Square Piano by Schiedmayer & Sons, Stuttgart, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a First class Open Carriage, nearly new, a Handsome Small Phaeton convertible into a waggons te by "Collett & Co.," an English built ba gy by "Silk and Sons," a pair of Chestnut Horses over 15-1 a out 5 and 7 years, 2 Grey Mares 14-3, about 5 and 6 years, a grey mare, extremely fast 6 years, sets of double and single harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's saddles &c. at No. 109, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY the 31st instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and Handsome household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of A Blaschech, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th May 1875.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

Sailing About 20th May.

THE S. S. "TEVIOT," W. C. Nisbet, Commander, well known in the Indian and China Trades, will sail as above and is expected to make the passage as usual in 30 days. The "Teviot" has excellent First-class passengers accommodation and is provided with everything calculated to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A DOCTOR and STEWARDESS are carried.

Should a sufficient number of Second-class passengers offer, arrangements will be made to carry them at moderate rates.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

or

W. NICOL & CO.,

Bombay, 30th April 1875. Agents.

"PHANTOM CHRYSTYS,"

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

D'ARCY READ'S

"GHOST,"

EVERY EVENING.

PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

WATSON AND COMPANY'S

BLACK SILKS, at English retail prices, the cheapest in India. Samples sent post free.

Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOULARDINES: a great variety of the latest patterns, suitable for the hot weather. Samples sent post free.

WATSON & COMPANY,

Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

FANCY GRENADINES: a large assortment of very pretty patterns. Samples sent post free.

WATSON & COMPANY,

Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

FANCY MUSLINS: just received from Paris a choice selection. Samples sent post free.

WATSON & COMPANY,

Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

PLAIN MUSLINS, in all the new shades. Samples sent post free.

WATSON & COMPANY,

Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

PLAIN COLORED CAMBRICS, for Ladies' Morning Dresses, in every colour. Samples sent post free on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,

Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

FANCY COLOURED CAMBRICS, very prettily assorted. Samples sent post free on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,

Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,

8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

Is pre-eminently an *honest* Wine.

Quarts .....Rs. 10 | Pints .....Rs. 5-8

D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following have been employed very successfully for many years in this Presidency, and are recommended at the present juncture :—

D. S. Kemp and Co.'s Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture per bottle	Rs. 1 0
Dr Leith's Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture with Opium „	1 4
Do ditto do. without „	1 0
Cholera Pills, as supplied by Government, per phial „	1 0
Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, per phial 12 as., Rs. 1-8 and „	3 0
Dr. Rabin's Concentrated Solution of Camphor, per phial „	1 0

The usual whol sale discount is allowed on quantities.

DISINFECTANTS.

Carbolic Disinfecting Powder per tin	Rs. 0 10
Do. ditto per case	„ 7 0
Do. ditto per cask Rs. 14 and	„ 26 0
Carb lic Acid for disinfecting per gallon	„ 4 8
Condy's Disinfecting Fluid ditto	„ 7 0
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid per quart	„ 2 0
Chlor-lum Liquid ditto	„ 2 0

Wholesale discount on quantities.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUS , BOMBAY.

MIX YOUR OWN CLARET CUP.

Save your Wine, avoid the deglutition of crude spices, and promote your health by using

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

It produces a Claret Cup which touches perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior. Gourmets will find it a valuable acquisition.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

HATS AND HELMETS

BY LINCOLN BENNETT & Co., ELLWOOD & SONS, ANDRE AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs. a.
Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s best quality	16 0
Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s Drab Naples Felt	12 8
Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s Ladies' Black Silk Hitting Hats	16 0
Lace Falls for the above	4 8

TRAVELLING HATS.

Scarborough Black and Drab Soft Felt throughout, a good Travelling Hat	8 8
Boy's Royston Black Felt	6 8
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers	5 0
Tweed Turbans, Lined Silk, for Travellers	3 8
Tweed Caps, Lined Silk, (Ear Flaps)	5 8
Seal Skin Turbans, Lined Silk	7 8
Ditto Caps (Ear Flaps)	8 8
Scotch Caps, Glengarrys, Lined Silk	5 8

LIGHT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR WARRANTED NOT TO CHANGE COLOR.

	Rs. a.
Berlin Black Stiff Felt medium High, Square Crowns	8 8
Stamford Black Stiff Felt High Square Crown	8 8
Bath Black Stiff Felt High Round Crown	8 8
Talbot Black, Soft Felt, High Round Crown, Spring Brim	8 8
Talbot Drab	8 8
Suez Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, Ventilated Air Space Lining	7 8
Suez Drab ditto ditto	7 8
Newport Black Merino or Cork, High Crown very light, weighing only 2½ oz.	7 8
Whitley Black Merino or Cork, Round Crown, weighing only 2¼ oz.	6 8

REGULATION HELMETS & SUN HATS.

	Rs. a.
Cork and Felt, covered White Drill, a useful Helmet	15 0
Cork and Felt, covered White Doe, extra quality	20 0
Drab Felt Helmets, very light	12 8
Drab Felt new Patent Air Chamber, Doub's Felt throughout, soft inside, to yield to inequalities in form of head	18 0
Cork and Felt White Drill Covered Hunting Hats, very wide Brim, a sure protection against sun-stroke	15 0
The same as above covered Tan Flax Cloth	15 0
Drab Felt Shooting or Walking Hats, Double Air Chamber	15 0

TERAI HATS.

Terai Hats, Black and Drab	18 0

PITH HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Covered White Drill and Lined Silk, well Ventilated	19 8
White Doe	12 8
Tan Flax Cloth	10 8
Solar Topees, all shapes and sizes	

LADIES' SUN HATS.

Ladies' Alpine Hats, wide Brim and well Ventilated	12 8
Ladies' Drab Felt Helmets; these are well Ventilated and light	12 8
Ladies' Pith Helmets, very light	8 8
Ladies' Pith Hat, Dolly Vadren and other shapes.	

LESS 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

LONDON HOUSE,

(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

TAILORING, SHIRT-MAKING & GENERAL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

A. COOK & CO.

IN opening the above ESTABLISHMENT respectfully solicit the patronage of the RESIDENTS of BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL and trust, by strict attention and keeping nothing but genuine articles marked at the lowest possible price, to merit their support.

PRICE LIST.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Super-fine Black Ladies' Cloth, Wool Dyed a d well finished	70 0
Frock Coat of same	45 0
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, Wool, Dyed very light lined throughout Silk, and finished in the best West-End style	80 0
Dress Trowsers of the best single Worsted very light and elastic	22 0
White Vests of the best Diamond and Ribbed Marseilles	each 5 8
Morning Coats for Visiting, of the New Blue and Black Ribbed or Checked Coating and finished in superior style	from 28 0
Vests to Match	6 8

	Rs. as.
Frock Coat finished in same style	50 0
A Variety of fancy mixed Coatings, very light in texture	from 25 0
Vests to Match	5 0

TROWSERS.

A splendid assortment of the newest Goods just opened, consisting of Striped and Checked Angolas, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c., not to be surpassed	from Rs. 10 to 15 0
Riding Trowsers, a large selection of Cord, Whip Cords and Bliss's Tweeds, a perfect fit guaranteed	16 8
Blue Serge Suits for the coming season, Yarn, Dyed, and warranted Fast Color	25 0

DRILL SUITS.

Best American Drill, very cool	10 0
Trowsers, per ditto	20 0
Russia Duck for Hard Wear, Riding, &c., per pair	4 8

SHIKAR KIT.

The new Shikar Cloth, in a variety of shades, pronounced by Shikaries the most durable article yet produced, per Suit, with padded back	14 8

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

In this department every novelty will be found and our prices will, on comparison, be found cheaper than other firms. Special attention is paid and a comfortable fit guaranteed. A trial is solicited.

	Rs. as.
White Long Cloth, Cambric fronts, six Superfine Long Cloth best Linen	20 0
Military Fronts and Cuffs six	26 0
Dress Shirts embroidered six	36 8
Best French, Cambric, all the newest Patterns Collars attached six	26 0
Oxford Cloth, a great variety, Cool and absorbing, the genuine article, six	28 0

	Rs. as.
Taffa Cloth, a thinner material than the Oxford, very cool six	30 0
Best Wove Flannel, in neat and plain colours, thoroughly shrunk, each	7 0
Silk and Wool, a splendid material for the Districts, being cooler than Flannel, and more durable, each	7 8

SLEEPING KIT.

	Rs. as.
Spun Silk Suit	18 0
Silk and Wool	16 0
Best Wove Flannel	15 0
Striped Cambric	5 0
Oxford Cloth from	5 8

Terms—Cash.

HOSIERY, SCARVES, HATS, TOWELS, &c., a large assortment

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX and DECK CHAIRS.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS will find this the cheapest House in Bombay, every article being ready for use.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN FIVE HOURS.

Mofussil Residents can be supplied with Patterns and instructions for self-measurement post free on application.

A. COOK & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES,

to be sold at Rs. 2 per pair or Rs. 22 per doz.

ALL COLOURS AND ALL SIZES TO PICK FROM.

5,000 MEERSCHAUMS !!!

AND ALL REQUISITES FOR SMOKERS

AT M. BRESLAUER & CO.'s.

ICE IN 5 MINUTES,

By M. BRESLAUER & Co.'s new patent Machine.

SEWING MACHINES,

IN EVERY VARIETY AND AT ALL PRICES

BILLIARD KIT

of every description at a reduction of 20 per cent.

at M. BRESLAUER & CO.'S

FINE ARTS GALLERY,

OLEOGRAPHS, COLOURED PHOTOS AND CHROMOS ON VIEW.

PICTURES FRAMED AND MOUNTED.

Hotwater Mats, plash Mats and Window Blinds,

BEAUTIFULLY PAINTED WITH LANDSCAPES, FLOWERS, AND ANIMALS.

A VERY CHOICE COLLECTION JUST TO HAND.

FANCY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AT M. BRESLAUER AND CO.'S

30, MEDOWS STREET, (OPPOSITE THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.)

Under Advices from JARNAC our Quotations for COGNACS of

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.,

WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS,

Henceforth will be as follows, viz. :—

* One Star	Rs. 21- 4	per dozen.
* One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„ 22- 8	„ „
* One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	„ 23- 0	„ case.
* One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each	„ 25- 0	„ „
** Two Stars	„ 24- 0	„ dozen.
*** Three Stars	„ 27- 0	„ „
**** Four Stars, Extra Superior	„ 38- 0	„ „

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY

4th March 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles,

Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious favour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India and wholesale of the HOLDER of the WORLD by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 3d., 2s. 0d. 4s. 0d. and 11s.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), re the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in op ration with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROB

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 4TH MAY, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a somewhat steadier feeling than it opened, the sales reaching 12,000 bales; but this morning, owing probably to the comparatively heavy receipts at the American ports yesterday, the market opens dull: probable sales only 8,000 bales, against imports of 41,000. Yesterday's prices both on the spot and to arrive were unaltered, and Reuter this morning quotes Fully Good Fair Dhollera good fair clause April shipment Cape at 6 1/16d. per lb, which shows no actual change.

The American figures to date show the following comparisons :—

	1875	1874	1873
Three days' receipts	9,000	9,000	18,000
„ Exports to U. K.	6,000	22,000	16,000
Total receipts, since 1st Sept.	3,311,000	3,877,000	3,274,000
„ Exports to U. K.	1,531,000	1,595,000	1,511,000

There was nothing new of a general character in yesterday's closing telegram.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94¼, French Rentes at 102¼, Bar Silver continues at 57d. per oz.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE we have to report continued weakness. The Banks have again been most unwilling sellers even at the established decline of 1-32d, but they are willing buyers of private paper, of which, however, there are very few sellers. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 10d.	per rupee.
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 10 7/16d.	„
Credits	3 do	1s. 10 7/16d.	„
Documents	3 do	1s. 10 15/32d.	„

On Calcutta business has been done in demand bills at ¼ discount, but we have not heard of any actual transactions in 60 days' sight. GOVERNMENT PAPER shows increased firmness and even at the higher rates current there are almost no sellers. We quote :—Fours Rs. 102, Fours and a half Rs 103, Fives and a half Rs. 109.

THE SHARE MARKET has been somewhat irregular. Bank of Bombays are firm at an advance of a quarter per cent., to-day's closing price being Rs. 723½, but Spinning and Weaving Scrip is out of favor and again slightly lower all round. Bombay Burmah Trading shares have declined again to Rs. 1,560 per share.

IN COTTON to-day the transactions have been comparatively small. Supplies have shown a material increase, the receipts yesterday having been 13,091 bales, making 18,189 bales for the three days, but they are still short of what they ought to be for the season, and until we see a marked increase, prices are not likely to give way to any material extent.

FREIGHTS continue dep ressed. By Steamer £1-7-6 is still the current figure with only a small business doing, and by sailing ships £1-15 for Wood and £1-17-6 for Iron vessels are the top rates. A number of Steamers and Ships are leaving for out-ports, but the supply of tonnage is still sufficiently large to prevent rates advancing materially.

IN PIECE GOODS there is no change whatever. Buyers continue to operate from hand to mouth, and even at a material concession no considerable amount of business could be done.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	7 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	723½
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,190
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India. & China	175
40,000	250	1	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

18[illegible]	5,000	2,850	100p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,625
200	2 000	1,100	30 p.ct.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	600
200	2,000	all	18 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	2 0p.s.	Apollo Press Co	3,3 0
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	625
150	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	500
2,000	2,000	all	20p.s.	Bombay Press Co	1,325
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	140
400	1,500	all	175p.s.	Calaba Press Co	3,900
500	300	all	Nil	Chollera P. & G. Co	200
202	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,140
180	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,900
800	2,500	1,200	100 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3 0
200	500	all	100 p.s.	French Press Co	450
1150	...	1,40	100 p.s.	Imperial Press Co	400
3125	400	80	60 p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	410
600	2,000	2000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co. Ld	1,500
1201	...	1,50	600 p.s.	Princeof Wales Press	900
200	500	all	100 p.s.	Sassoon Press Co	540
400	500	75	135 p.s.	Scinde Press Co	420
101	1,000	750	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
150	250	all	12 p.ct.	Vin. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
458	1,000		100p.s.	Volkart's United Press Co	900

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218 3/4	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
.....	£20	69 14	6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	65 7	6 do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 12½	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,000	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£18	18 3/4	15 do.	Do. New £18 Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	6 p.c.	Colaba Land Co	1,240
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	165
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	600
6,000	1,400	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,350	all	100 p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,350
800	5,500	all	200 p.s.	Alliance Spinning	2,875
200	2,000	5 0	...	Bhowanigur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,500	1,100	100	Bombay United	1,065
100	150	150	10 p.c.	Broach Mills	190
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,850	2,000	all	100 p.s.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,200
1,500	1,25	all	100 p.s.	Fleming S. & W. Co	995
1,500	1,000	all	100 p.s.	Ibrahim Mills	1,125
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,025
750	1,000	all	100 p.s.	Jowraj Salloo Mills	1,065
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	950
.....	500	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	950
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,125
1,050	1,000	all	190 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,125xd.
4,000	625	all	68 p.s.	Oriental	705
600	1,250	200	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	600
210	1,000	1,000	200 p.s.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,100
500	1,000	250	25 p.s.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,00	12,500	1,500	240 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,560
1,000	50	all	45 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
800	500	200	27 p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	5 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	18
1,200	500	all	10 p.c.	Treacher & Co	300
1,400	250	all	60 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation			
.....	25	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	Eas India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S S BORROWDALE, 999 tons, Captain W. Davis sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE S S AZSAL, 1,146 tons, Captain B. Baltine, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP CHARLOTTE CROOM, 1,661 tons, Captain J. H. Auld, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 11,573 bales cotton, and 1,600 cwts myrabollams.

THE S. S. PHILOX, 141 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Coast and Goa (April 30th), with a general cargo and one second class, and eighteen deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain T. Jones, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Coast and Vingorla (May 1st), with a general cargo, and one hundred and six deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doerr, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Coast and Compta, (April 30th), with a general cargo and two hundred and forty deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for some ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingorla.—Sejeant and Miss Whelan, and three children. For different ports, Forty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Philox (s)	Ashton	Goa, Apr 30.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Compta, Apr 30.
	Pehlwan (s)	Jones	Vingoria, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Octavia	Traits	Havre.
	Canute	Appleby	Callao.
	Water Witch	Nacoda	Zanz bar & Mauritius.
	Artaxan	Jurdain	New York.
	Hi torian (s)	Wallace	Liverpool.
	Aksai (s)	Baltine	Marseilles.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Coast & Compta.
	Borrowdale(s)	Davis	Rangoon.
	Pehlwan (s)	Jones	Coast & Goa.

The ship Charlotte Croom, Auld, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast & Calcutta. Ship Majestic, to Falmouth.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 4.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s, 5 casks salamoniac, A Meyakhan; 10 casks shots, T. Dawoodjee; 30 cases sherry, 15 cases port, 25 cases ginger and 25 cases rum, H Curran & Co.

Rimaldo s, 11 kegs redlead, and 55 casks paints, S Teybjee & Co.

Barrowdale s, 102 boxes window glass, A Gulamhoosein; 2 cases burgundy and 1 case madeira, Rogers & Co.

Mirzapore s, 1 qr cask sh-rry, J Eddjee's Sons; 7 cases cochineel, K Khoosalchund.

Navarino s, 2 cases sherry, 4 cases claret, 2 cases champagne and 2 cases hock, Finlay Scott & Co; 9 cases thread, F Ardaseer Datur; 25 packages hardware, 5 cases window glass, and 124 kegs nails, A Adamjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 185 cases brandy, D Cawasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khersonee, 100 bales cotton, The L A and A Co; 110 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Ellen Bates, 500 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

Staffa, 750 cwts linseed, A Kunkler & Co.

Bizmee, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Centurion, 56 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

Benarn Usmah, 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

Louisa Fletcher, 200 cwts hemp, J Purseton.

Benton, 15 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co; 200 bal s cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

Mary Stenhouse, 1,800 cwts bones, Edward Bate & Co.

Tegus s, 100 bales cotton, S L Mamagkion; 41 bales cotton, B Ragowjee; 79 bales cotton, D D Ghandy & Co; 343½ cwts myrabolams; R Tookidass; 4 0 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 9½ cwts horns, P Gomes; 21 bales cotton, N Soondeerjee; 1 bales wool, P K eswjee.

Barzeny, 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 800 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co.

Navarino s, 50 ales wool, N Khutkow; 100 bales cotton, G Callandjee; 69 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 300 bales cotton, & 6 cwts linseed, W & A Graham & Co; 100 bales cotton, G Mahadevjee & Co; 105 bales cotton, V Luckman; 65 bales cotton, R Mamuckchund; 45 bales wool, T Callandjee.

Wimbledon s, 1,732½ cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham & Co.

Grampian, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

King Arthur s, 25 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co.

Lady Lycett s, 209 cwts linseed, Aldridge, Salmon & Co; 1333 cwts linseed, N Soonderjee; 433½ cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 153 cwts linseed, G Chintamon; 1,605 cwts linseed, S Teybjee & Co.

Langshaw s, 1,800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, N Manackjee & Co; 110 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 60 bales cot on, N Morarjee; 82 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 60 bales wool, M Nanjee; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 11 bales cotton, The L A & A Co; 1,101 cwts linseed, & 400 cwts wheat, W Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

War Spirit, 3,250 cwts rape seed, Finlay Scott & Co.

Canara s, 37 packages ginger, 2 cases mats & 610 bags shells, B I S N Co.

Gangore s, 2,310 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott & Co; 800 cwts rape seed, Knoop & Co.

Mirzapore s, 30 cases olibanum, & 2 cases cowds, D Dossa; 6 bales woolen carpets, S S Narrel alla; 80 cases olibanum & 30 packages aloes scootra, A Munjee & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Greenock, 10,500 cwts linseed, N Kessowjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Tabor, 600 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Iswell, 750 cwts coffee, & 250 cwts pepper, Vinay & Co.

Emmanuel, 44 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

Mirzapore s, 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Excelsior s, 140 cwts hemp, Ralli Brothers; 678 cwts & 64 lbs gingelly seed, Finlay Scott & Co.

Aksai s, 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

Patoosse s, 1,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott & Co; 304½ cwts gingelly seed, A Trading & Co; 4 bales skins, Ewart Latham & Co.

Baroda s, 662 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Polluce s, 50 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda s, 88 cases coffee and 200 bales cotton, P & O Co.

Polluce s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 200 bales cotton, A Trading & Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 200 bags coffee, B I S N Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea...37 feet.

April—May—1875.							
Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 6 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	1st	2nd
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·776	·756	·788	·815	·812	·823	·823
Temperature of the Air	83·5	83·7	83·4	83·2	83·4	82·5	83·2
Wet-bulb Thermometer	75·9	76·0	75·7	76·1	77·2	77·0	77·3
Dew Point	74·9	73·1	72·6	73·4	75·0	74·9	75·2
Relative Humidity of Air	0·712	·712	·705	·728	·762	·780	·771
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	3·0	2·0	2·2	2·4	1·0	5·8	5·4
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	88·2	88·4	87·4	87·4	87·4	86·6	86·6
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	77·8	78·8	78·3	79·0	78·0	78·7	78·4
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Movement in 24 hours	Miles. 229	Miles. 222	Miles. 104	Miles. 269	Miles. 381	Miles. 319	Miles. 194
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00

(a) WSW, SW, WSW.
(b) W, WSW, W.
(c) WNW, W, WNW, W, WNW.
(d) NW, WNW, W, WNW, NW.
(e) NW, N, NNE, WNW, NW.
(f) NW, NNW, N, WNW, NW.
(g) NW, N. WNW, W, WNW, W.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 3.

Reid, Lieut-Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Hay, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Dhoma.
Rutherfurd, Captain, Bombay Mysore Rev Survey, on leave, from Mysore Province.
Young, Major, Bengal, Condt Fortress Chunar, on leave, from Chunar N W F.

DEPARTURE—MAY 4.

Wallace, Colonel, Madras R H A, on duty, to Bangalore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 1.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Lieut Col W H Sennon, Political Agent in Jeypore, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 9th April 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr J Medill, Offg Asst Supdt, 1st grade, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The following promotions are made, with effect from 1st instant :—

Mr. serr. J. O. Hughes and Irvin Pocock, Asst Surveyors of the 4th Grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Hon. Capt. D. Oliver, Assist Engr, returned from furlough, is posted to 5th Circle, Military Works.

Mr G Pettitt, Assist Engr, is granted privilege leave for a month and a half from 15th April 1875.

With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. E. Lelievre, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to the temporary charge of the Fyzabad Division during the absence of Colonel Dawson on leave or until further orders.

Mr J Purdie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been transferred from 2nd Allahabad Division to the 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, which latter he joined on the 17th instant.

With reference to Department Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section 1, Clears 28, and Standing Order No 32 of 1873, special leave for three months to study the native languages is granted to Lieutenant S C Turner, R E, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, with effect from the 19th July 1875, or date on which he may avail himself of it

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr R Martin, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 17th January 1875.

Mr G Hawkes is temporarily appointed to the P W Dept as a Supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr W Sargon is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Depart as a Supervisor, 1st Grade, and posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr T Baron, 1st Class Assist Apothecary, placed at the disposal of the Engineer-in-Chief, by the Surgeon General, Lahore Circle, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 26th inst, and is posted to the medical charge of the Mooltan District.

Mr J C Jowett, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Upper to the Lower Scind District.

Sergeant F Kearns, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Kotree Division, is granted ninety-two days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 1st proximo, or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

With reference to this Office Notification No 64, dated 29th March 1875, Mr J H DeRenzie, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Mehur Division.

The following posting and transfers have been made by Superintending Engineers :—

Mr J C Jowett, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, to the Sehwan Division.

Mr A S Keeller, Assist Engr, 3rd Grade, from the Larkhana to the Ghotkee Division.

Mr W Handy, temporary Supervision, 2nd Grade, from the Larkhana to the Ghotkee Division.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr T L Tanner, Assist Engr 1st Grade, Offg Personal Assist to the Engineer-in-Chief, is posted to No 3 Rungpore Branch Division from 5th March 1875.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr C P O'Rafferty, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, with effect from the 4th April 1875.

Mr R C Laughlin, an Assist Supdt of the 1st grade, is allowed leave for six months on private affairs, with effect from the 1st June 1875, under Section 5, and subsidiary leave for ten days, under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After	
United Kingdom	May 10	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 7	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 7	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 29	3-30 P.M.		No after packet.
China	„ 15	3-30 P.M.		
Mauritius and Zanzibar	„ 10	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 10	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

McMULLIN—April 28th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain J. McMullin, 11th Regiment M. N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SAMUELLS—HEWITT—April 24th, at St. Andrew's Church Motihari, by the Rev. J. Richardson, Charles Archibald Samuells, Barrister-at-Law, of the Bengal Civil Service, fourth son of the late Edward Alex. Samuells, Esq., C. B., of the Bengal Civil service, to Frances Jane Hewitt, third daughter of the Hon'ble and Rev. John Pratt Hewitt, "Ivy Lodge," Malvern.

DEATH.

MORLEY—April 27th, at Meean Meer, of general dropsy, Mr Samuel Morley, aged 36 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1875.

THE policy which has sent the ex-Gaekwar to Madras is, at least, open to question. According to the Viceroy's proclamation, Mulharrao is to be allowed to reside in any part of British India he may select, subject to the Government's approval, but why the Madras Presidency should be chosen as the abiding place of the late Ruler of Baroda, it is difficult to say; unless, indeed, the Madras people are supposed to care nothing either one way or the other for Baroda politics. If this is the presumption, it is an error. The Baroda trial has been watched, from its commencement to the termination, with the greatest interest by the Hindoos of Madras and Mysore, nor is the sympathy with Mulharrao in that part of India much behind, we think, that expressed in other parts of the country. That sympathy is not dependent by any means upon the innocence or guilt of the Gaekwar. To get rid of an obnoxious British Resident is a very venal sin in the estimation of people, who reason that one English Kaffir more or less in the world is of little consequence where the wealth and influence of a Native State is in question. Consequently, it is of the Gaekwar as a representative man of the Hindoo people, and not of the Gaekwar as a justly punished criminal, that the population think, nor is any reliance to be placed in Madras, any more than in other places, on that loyalty of the people which would view with abhorrence the acts of misgovernment perpetrated at Baroda.

There are two nursling States on the Madras side of India which, if not directly under the control of the Madras Government, have yet an intimate association with it. These are Mysore and Hyderabad. In both States we are striving to give the people the gratification of an educated and enlightened Sovereign according to Western ideas, and in both, we believe, the attempt is regarded by the population at large with repugnance. The Mussulman populace at Hyderabad is only reconciled to the hatefulness of this thing by the firm and intelligent government of Sir Salar Jung, and in Mysore, despite the self-congratulation of the officials of the Commission there, we are well assured that nothing would better please the bulk of the people than to see the young Hindoo Prince handed over to the tutelage of the Brahmins, with a view to govern upon a purely native system at some future time. In the city of Madras itself there are many malcontents of the Mahomedan persuasion. The Royal house of Arcot—or we should say its representatives—have endured indignities and poverty there, that will not be easily forgotten by their co-religionists and adherents; nor can we forget that there has been more than one panic at Madras arising from the assumed hostility of the Mussulmans of that part of India to our Raj. It is to this city, then, that the ex-Gaekwar has been dispatched—we suppose, for security's sake—to swell the list of princely malcontents the Madras Presidency has got already. If we are not greatly mistaken, Mulharrao will make many friends in Mysore and Madras by his presence in the latter place, and a considerable amount of that political agitation that has been much commented upon in Western India will be transferred to the Eastern Coast where it will find plenty of material to feed on.

It is an interesting question to consider the best mode of disposing of our State prisoners. We have tried many places with more or less success. We have sent them to Burma; kept them in Calcutta; confined them on the top of the Bellary rock; allowed them to run loose in many parts of the country, and to intrigue against us everywhere. Perhaps it is a mistake to permit a State prisoner or pensioner of any pristine influence to dwell in India at all. When we sent Commissioner Yeh from China to Calcutta, we did a wise thing. The Chinese forgot their popular tyrant in a few days, once it was known that he had gone across the seas, never to be seen by them more; but they would have remembered him, and the delightful spectacles he used to exhibit for their amusement, up to this moment, probably, had Yeh lived, and in China. We have a familiar example near home of the impolicy of keeping State prisoners in the country. The agitation produced in Ireland by the confinement of the Fenians was as much due to the proximity of the patriots as anything else. Had they been at once shipped off to the distant colonies, there would scarcely have been found in three weeks a priest or a patriot to ask for their release. We can all recollect, too, the immense sensation Henri de Rochefort caused, while he was a State prisoner in France, At New Caledonia he was forgotten, and it was only when he escaped from his prison there that any political interest in him revived. To take even a greater illustration than these, it was only when we banished the first Napoleon to a rocky islet in mid ocean that we completely broke the spell he exercised over his countrymen. We do not, indeed, imagine that Mulharrao will ever find himself restored to his throne on the shoulders of his patriotic countrymen, or that there is much chance of his setting either Madras or any other place in a blaze. What renders his presence in India vexatious is that he represents a principle for the masses, and a kind of peg on which to hang every kind of grievance. It suits the purpose of partially educated and discontented Natives to make this man a martyr, and the noisy declamation, for which the deposition of Mulharrao is an apology, though absurd on the face of it, is mischievous in its way. The strongest Government cannot afford to have its motives and actions misinterpreted in this fashion, and the scorpion brood the apostles of advanced education have hatched out of the masses will most certainly sting their benefactors, if they can do no more, so long as the ex-Gaekwar in India affords a pretence on which to act. It is much to be regretted, we think, that the Government of India has not sent Mulharrao to Singapore as a very fitting State prison for him. His presence there could have had no political consequence for the Chinese, Malays, and Klings, and he would have been completely removed from all further care on the part of the Government of India, for he would have come under the authority of Her Majesty's Government. He would have enjoyed a good climate, a fair amount of liberty, and opportunities of expending a liberal income in accordance with his tastes. Can any one say that Mulharrao deserved more; or that we should cause ourselves any future inconvenience here for one so debased and disreputable? We trust it may not yet be too late, for the Government of India to reconsider its decision, and to send the ex-Gaekwar far away from the land that he disgraced. At the least, it is a bad example for men of influence in India, that a man such as Mulharrao can be permitted to escape transportation where a lesser man would have been sent across the *kala panee*, nor is it much short of a hardship for Madras or any other province to have to receive a State criminal whose room is infinitely preferable to his company.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE cannot agree with the *Pioneer* in thinking that the "eminently unpatriotic" conduct of the *Times*, in taking up the cause of the Gaekwar, has been "quite impotent." On the contrary, it is now plain that the clamour raised by the *Times* frightened Lord Salisbury into refusing to treat Mulharrao as a condemned criminal, and saved the ex-Gaekwar from suffering any more severe punishment than exile from Baroda. This is a good deal for the *Times* to have accomplished, for it amounts virtually to a repudiation of the Government of India; and it has surprised us that so high-spirited a man as Lord Northbrook should have quietly submitted to the direct censure passed upon him by the Secretary of State. His acquiescence in the policy laid down in the Proclamation can only be accounted for on the supposition that the Home Government at first wished to give Mulharrao a further trial as Sovereign of Baroda, and that Lord Northbrook flatters himself he has scored a victory in securing that the poisoner of Colonel Phayre should at all events be deposed. And we may certainly thank him for his firmness in holding out for the infliction of at least this measure of punishment; for, if he had resigned at once on finding he was likely to be thwarted, the Home Government would only have sent out a Viceroy pledged to carry out the wishes of the *Times*. The conduct of the great London paper in this case has puzzled every one; and, we believe, the true key to the mystery can only be found in the supposition we have already advanced, that the *Times* was misled into imagining Sir Richard Couch had voted with the native Commissioners for an acquittal, and that it, therefore, thought itself quite safe in speaking of Mulharrao as an injured innocent. The editor of the *Times* would never, if he had suspected that Sir R. Couch was on the other side, have published, on April 5th, Messrs. Lattey and Hart's letter, quoting a misleading telegram from Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, that "all but the Government officials" were "rumoured" to be in favour of an acquittal. Nor would the editor, had he known the real state of the case, have published the next day a leading article declaring it to be "impossible" after Bhow Poonekur's evidence "to convict the Gaekwar upon the materials presented to the Commission." Assuredly, the editor of the *Times* can never have read Bhow Poonekur's evidence, or he would not have dared to misrepresent it so completely as he has done in the article referred to. According to the *Times*, this victim of Serjeant Ballantine's unscrupulous ingenuity "confessed to being a "spy or go-between, having free admission to "the Gaekwar, and bringing to Colonel Phayre "evidence of all that was going on in the Gaekwar's household." But no such confession was made. In answer to the question put by Serjeant Ballantine, "did you ever go to the Palace ?" Bhow Poonekur said, "Whenever "there was business I used to go; *but I have "not been there since General Meade's Commission "was here.* I might have gone some five or ten "times to the Haveli altogether, but not "oftener." Here, then, is a distinct denial instead of a confession of the truth of the insinuation that this man was a spy or go-between who had access to the Gaekwar. What he reported to Colonel Phayre was merely the gossip of Baroda, and he denied even having "first "told the Colonel that the Gaekwar was "forwarding to the Viceroy a *Khureeta* of "remonstrance against him." It is not true, again, that Bhow Poonekur "was able to tell the "Colonel of the poisonous ingredients that were "afterwards found in the sherbet." Here is his own evidence on this point :—"I remember "hearing of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre "on the day following the attempt. Colonel "Phayre told me on the second or third day. "After the day on which Colonel Phayre mentioned this I gave him information about the "matter. A man named Bulwuntrao came "to the Residency. He said he had heard "there were three things mixed in the poison, "copper powder, and arsenic, and diamond "sand or powder. I took Bulwuntrao in "with me and introduced him to Colonel Phayre, to whom he gave this information." Now, when it is remembered that the news of the attempt to poison was current in Baroda on the 9th, there is nothing wonderful in the fact that three or four days afterwards rumours, more or less accurate, reached Bhow Poonekur concerning the materials of which the poison was composed. As it happens, he was wrong about the copper, but right about the arsenic; and even this incorrect information, given at so late a date, he only received from a third person who himself told the Resident. The attempt, on a slight a foundation, to hold Bhow Poonekur guilty of having arranged the poisoning plot is a piece of diabolical malice worthy of Mulharrao himself. It is a national calamity that the *Times* should have countenanced this theory of the defence and on the strength of it denounced Lord Northbrook; for a nation which is led by a journal that can write as the *Times* has done in a case involving the security of the English Government in India does not deserve to have an Empire, and will not have one long. But perhaps Englishmen at home may learn from this case the necessity of distrusting the *Times* and breaking its evil influence.

It is a very difficult matter to introduce any new reasons amongst the numbers that have been for so long time given why persons of all ages—whether young, middle aged, or old—should insure their lives. There is one chief object that stands prominently forward with all persons who do insure their lives. They feel bound to make some provision for future contingencies, and the prudently disposed at once admit the obligation and require but few "reasons why" to induce them to select a good insurance office for the purpose. There are, however, a large number of persons in every community who require some inducements more potent than mere prudential considerations, before they comprehend the reasons why they should pay periodically a certain sum of money for the purpose of securing for others a problematical advantage. The competition that exists amongst insurance offices, as in every thing else in these modern days, has tended to damage the reputation of all such offices considerably, and the "reasons why" people should insure have less force now than formerly. Experience has proved that though all the insurance companies could give good reasons why people should insure their lives, the ultimate bankruptcy of some of them has painfully demonstrated that those reasons had not a sound foundation on which to rest. Possibly, however, the shaky companies have been weeded out, and those that remain are, we may hope, sound; so that the only point that is left for consideration now is the terms on which life policies will be issued. The rates that insurers in this country have to pay are very high, and all the best have to submit to them, notwithstanding the competition that still exists, has failed to give insurers much better terms in the best—that is to say, in the oldest offices. A new plan has, however, been lately introduced by a new office which specially undertakes to insure the lives of natives of India—the Oriental Assurance Company, Limited. We notice this plan now for the purpose of suggesting its extension and which apparently might be advantageously carried out. The new scheme proposed by this young office is to give every insurer the advantage of paying the lowest possible premium on his policy. It is customary frequently to add 10 years to the life assured. An medical adviser of the company considers to be not a first class life, but the Oriental,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA AFFAIRS.—CHOLERA LARGELY INCREASING.

BARODA, 4TH MAY.

Sir R. Meade to-day had an interview with Sir Madhava Rao who was afterwards introduced to Jumnabace. Everything is quiet in the city. Sir R. Meade has sent a circular letter to the Baroda Field Force, thanking them for their exertions on Wednesday last, and for their forbearance from blood shedding while they were being insulted and pelted by the mob. No authoritative statement regarding the appointment of Anundrao to the *gadee* has been published here. It is not known who is to be appointed, though there is every probability that one of the Khandeish branch of the Gaekwar's family will be nominated.

Cholera is largely on the increase, and the troops, who will return from the city to-morrow, will go into cholera camp.

ATTACKS ON CARAVANS BY NOWROZ KHAN.

LAHORE, 4TH MAY.

The road to Cabul is believed to be impassable owing to the frequent robberies of caravans committed by Nowroz Khan and his followers who are not far from the frontier.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 4TH MAY.

In the House of Commons the Bill introduced for the Preservation of Peace in Ireland is meeting with stubborn resistance from the Irish members.

Don Alfonso, the brother of Don Carlos, has quitted Gratz, at which place serious demonstrations have been held against him.

OBITUARY.—General J. Briggs.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 3RD MAY.

The Bombay Mails of the 12th ultimo were delivered in London to-day, and the heavy Mails of the 5th ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 1st instant.

LONDON, 3RD MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadier. Sarats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5 5/16d.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 102½

Bar Silver 57

Arrival—Tithonus.

ACCIDENT TO THE UP NAGPORE MIXED TRAIN AT MULKAPORE.

THE up Nagpore mixed passenger train and goods of the G. I. P. Railway, which left Nagpore at 8-30 A.M. on Saturday last, met with an accident, which, but for prompt action, might have had serious results. The train was due to arrive at Bhosawul at 11 P.M. of that day, instead of which it did not make its appearance until 4-49 A.M., on the following Sunday morning. The delay caused considerable anxiety and wild rumours were flying about that the engine and some carriages had run off a culvert, and that the driver and one of the guards had met their deaths. This happily proved to be without any foundation. The simple facts of the case being that two third and one first class carriages got off the road, but the driver and his assistant, together with the guards, were on the alert, and the carriages were scarcely injured. The delay which occurred was due to replacing the vehicles on the line. The Nagpore mails which travel by this train were delayed some hours, and a special train was despatched from Bhosawul to bring in the mails, which duly arrived at Egutpoora at the regular time. We learn that the same train was delayed some hours at Budneira on the previous morning owing to a goods train having caught fire which blocked the road, until the fire was brought under subjection and the train shunted into a siding. The railway authorities and those concerned deserve every credit for the promptitude with which the difficulty was mastered.

THE *North German Gazette* quotes, without comment, from a Polish journal, in explanation of the tolerance sh wn by the Papacy to Russia, that Russia is regarded as the inevitable foe of Prussia, and therefore the ally of France in the European war which is preparing.

THE army correspondent of the *Pioneer* in London records the deaths of Major Stockwell, of the 95th, and Major Graham Taylor, of the 49th. The latter died by a fall from his horse. The former officer will be succeeded by Major Crealock, now on the staff at Aldershot, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE Chief Commissioner of British Burma has offered to give a prize of Rs. 1,000 to the composer of the best essay in English on the sources and history of Buddhist Law as it prevails in the province of British Burma. The essays must be received in the office of the Judicial Commissioner on or before the 1st day of May 1876.

We are glad to notice that the press at home has received timely information as to the effect produced in India by the premature expression of opinion on the Baroda trial by the leading papers in London. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Daily News* sent to that paper the following telegram, which was published in London on the 9th of April, the day the last mail left:—

"CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, 8TH APRIL.

"The commencement of the English press on the trial of the Gaekwar have been very unfavourably received here. The *Times* is strongly condemned for advocating the restoration of the Gaekwar, and for censuring the Indian Government before the verdict of the Commissioners has been published."

THE *Oriental Figaro* of this week is "not illustrated as advertised." The necessary establishment for the purpose is said to be not yet formed. The editor adds:—"In our next issue we hope to present our readers with illustrations and a cartoon executed under a new process of the merits of which an opinion may be formed from the cartoon of Miss de Vergas which we offer as an instalment and as a sample of the style in which the *O. F.* will in future be illustrated." The "style" is not very attractive, though, we are told, that the lady represented is so to a remarkable degree, and so she ought to be, for we are told "Dona Pepa de Vergas offers herself as the prize of a lottery for the sum of one lakh and ten thousand rupees." The tickets are to be Rs. 5 each only, but there must be 22,000 subscribers. The rest of the "conditions" are to be found in the *O. F.*

REFERRING to a recently severe thunderstorm in Calcutta, the writer of the "The Week" in the *Englishman's Weekly Journal*, says:—"To those who entertain a nervous dread of the electric fluid, by-the-bye, I would commend the perusal of the essay of Tyndall's, wherein they will see that should they ever be struck, they will be wholly unconscious of it, sensation being destroyed so instantaneously that there is not time for the nerves even to convey to the brain intelligence of the fact that it has lightened at all. If killed, they will be simply wiped out of existence, altogether unknown to themselves; and, if they recover, they will wonder what it is all about. Whether this will be a consolation or not will depend, of course, upon individual temperament. At all events, it is the best I can offer to people who, in defiance of statistics, live in constant dread of a mode of death, which there is much less probability of any given individual suffering, than of his being killed by a railway collision or a cannon-ball.

A CORRESPONDENT at Lucknow writing to a contemporary says:—"The Barrister *cum* Pleader row has had the effect of calling forth a ruling from the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh on the subject of the duties and responsibilities of legal practitioners in Oudh in making statements to a court. Mr. Currie is of opinion that every legal practitioner in this province, be he an attorney, a barrister, a pleader, or a vakeel, be one making in court any statement which he may be instructed to make is bound to take ordinary precautions to satisfy himself that the instructions he has received are correct. For it must be remembered that in this province there are no solicitors or attorneys to receive and sift the statements of clients, and then to give instructions to barristers. Consequently, if legal practitioners have to undertake the duties of both attorneys and counsel, they cannot divest themselves of the responsibilities they thus assume, but they are bound to avail themselves of such means as there may be of ascertaining the truth."

IN a judgment by the Hon'ble Chief Justice, Allahabad, on the criminal side, some important points of law are ruled. The Sessions Judge of Agra acquitted some persons accused of serious offences committed in the course of resisting a legal process. The main defence rested on a plea of *alibi*. The true bearing and effect of this plea seem to have been misconceived by the Judge and are carefully expounded by the learned Chief Justice. The Sessions Court was also found to have been in error respecting the legal consequences of a withdrawal by the prosecution of a charge to which the accused, having been formally arraigned had pleaded not guilty. It is pointed out that such withdrawal, permitted by the court, is, in effect, an acquittal, and serves as such to bar further prosecution on the same facts on that charge. And finally the appellate court records its disapproval of what it regarded as discrediting direct testimony for reasons not inherently connected with that evidence, but on theoretic grounds imported *ab extra*. The case is to be tried *de novo* by the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore. The result will show whether this is a case in which the right given to the Government by the new Law of Criminal Procedure of challenging in appeal an order of acquittal has served a good purpose or not.

WE learn from the Lahore paper something that intending visitors to Cashmere will be glad to hear, that there has been a considerable addition to the number of visitors' bungalows in Srinagar. Two new double storied bungalows have been built and three sets of quarters each set consisting of three quarters, containing two large and two small rooms with two bath rooms: the outer doors of these buildings are also provided with glass, a luxury hitherto almost unknown in Kashmir. The windows, however, are only square holes with shutters. The Moonshi Bagh is now well banked all round, and should a flood occur, it will be almost impossible that it should overflow the embankment as it has done on former occasions. The route via Murree has been considerably improved. Most of the visitors at present in the valley, have come by that road; a few, however, have chosen the Poonch route, and we have heard of one lady who intended to cross the Pir covered as it is with snow. A little work has lately been published, that of the life of Dr. Elmslie, late Medical Missionary in Cashmere. It is of course a religious book, and we have no doubt that it will be read with interest by many who know Cashmere, and take an interest in it. We fancy the Maharaja's Government will feel rather ashamed of themselves if the book finds its way to Jummoo.

THE opinion of Colonel Yolland, who, on behalf of the Government, inquired into the causes of the terrible accident at Shipton on last Christmas eve, when 34 persons were killed and 69 seriously injured, differs entirely from the verdict of the jury who declared that the catastrophe was accidental. Colonel Yolland has submitted his report to the Board of Trade. It is a very comprehensive document, and contains some highly important recommendations which will be read with an interest out here hardly less than is felt at home. Colonel Yolland concludes:—"That the great loss of life, and the serious personal injuries resulting from this accident are mainly to be attributed, after the breakage of the tire—so far as those in charge of the train were concerned—to "the grievously mistaken action of the drivers of the two engines in having put on the tender breaks and reversed their engines instead of merely shutting off the steam." Had they been given proper instructions for such a contingency, the terrible results that ensued might have been avoided. The absence of such instruction is a serious defect on the part of the Great Western Railway Company, and it is one which absolves those in charge of the train from blame. The train was not properly made up when it left Oxford, the communication between the passengers and the servants of the company "contributed to the magnitude of the disaster, and possibly permitted it to occur." "Repeated experiments with continuous breaks have shown in what distance a train may be pulled up, and I can have no hesitation in saying that if this train had been fitted with continuous breaks throughout, whether worked from the engine or the guard's van at the tail of the train, and Mr. Lewis or others had the means of communicating with either driver or guard when he felt the first blow, and those breaks had then been applied, the whole train would have been stopped long before it reached the river bridge, and the catastrophe been altogether avoided." "One of the carriages in the train, No. 845, had the tires only fastened to the rim of the right leading wheel by rivets, a dangerous and insecure method of fastening, which the company had commenced to do away with twenty years since, and had determined to give up. It was a grave mistake to fix it on in this manner in 1868, and to place this pair of wheels under this passenger carriage in December, 1873." The inspector commends strongly on this carnival point, and suggests that, as "a large number of wheels under the passenger trains" with these dangerous fastenings still exist, Parliament should intervene to obtain a return of such carriages, "to enable a correct opinion to be formed of the magnitude of the risk to which the travelling public are still subjected from the defective and unsafe method of fastening tires on wheels which caused this deplorable accident." In the course of the report the inspector suggests "that railway companies should be held completely responsible for continuing to use so objectionable and dangerous a process, when there are so many ways in which tires can be fixed to wheels where they will not fly off even if fractured." Incidentally it is observed that although the Great Western Company defended the use of rivet fastenings in this instance, they have actually discontinued its use since 1871, and that the London and North-Western Company have not a riveted tire in their rolling-stock."

THE following statements in reference to the affairs of the European Society are taken from the *Daily Telegraph*:—"The lovers of cheap justice who hailed with enthusiasm the withdrawal of the great European Society liquidation from the cognisance of the Court of Chancery, and its reference to a new tribunal of arbitration, peculiarly exalted in character, and to be composed of disappointed by the particulars just published of the actual expenses as yet incurred. English justice, to quote the inimitable Yankee sketched in Charles Reade's novel "Hard Cash," is "a prime article, but devilish expensive." The contributories and claimants of the European Society have had decisions of the highest importance by the greatest legal luminaries of the day, not always, perhaps, quite consistent with one another, but nevertheless commanding general assent, but the litigation has unquestionably been costly. A return just issued on an order of the House of Commons shows the payments to the Liquidators, assessors, liquidators, solicitors, secretary, and clerks," since the passing of the Act in 1872 down to the present date, with the number of sittings and of judgments delivered. The total of these payments has been £49,216 5s. 10d., the number of sittings 49, and of judgments 116. This, in fact, is as nearly as possible £1000 per sitting all round, and, considering that some of them only lasted an hour or two, the figure may fairly be called high, while we must remember that it does not represent the total cost, but only the actual payments to date. Of the receivers of all this money the chief personage in the entire Court, the Arbitrator himself appears to have only drawn £1,837 10s., which many perhaps be accounted for by the fact that, through the death of Lord Westbury and the elevation of Lord Cairns to the Woolsack, three different persons have filled the post. On the other hand, the liquidators and their clerks have absorbed £21,537, and surely the contributory and the creditor may also be excused a certain pang on reading that "solicitors" have swallowed £21,141 in England and £185 in Canada. Nevertheless, although the legal bill of costs for this gigantic arbitration will, ere all is over, be doubtless enormous, it may prove to be moderate compared with what "might have been." It would be interesting to calculate how many suits would have been running on all at once in every Equity Court, and possibly in the Common Law Courts, with, of course, in addition, several permanently blocking up all the avenues to the House of Lords, had not this sweeping, absolute, and most simple tribunal gathered every interest and claim into its own hands, and there kept them to finish off each in succession by a judgment from which there was no appeal. Fault has been found with the circumstance that, by the accident of a frequent change in the arbitrators both of the European and the Albert Society, apparently conflicting decisions have been given on various points, as, for instance, what constitutes novation, or acceptance by an insurer of the new and amalgamated company for the original association. But it will be found that each case which came before Lord Westbury, Lord Cairns, or Lord Romilly had certain points of difference, not, perhaps, very palpable to ordinary apprehension, yet strongly obvious to intellects which so delight in nice distinctions as those trained to the noble profession of the law; and, therefore, it is pretty certain that the opportunities for litigation, unless representative cases could have been selected to cover groups of others, would have proved almost infinite when the policies were numbered by many thousands, and the number of companies absorbed by dozens. On the whole we do not think all concerned will have much cause for complaint. The end sought by the arbitration was not primarily cheapness, although relatively the Court has, of course, been inexpensive; but clearness and promptness in the decisions, with, above everything, finality. This, at least, has been gained, lawyers themselves being witnesses. We certainly shall not have the scandal of half-a dozen "Jarndyce v. Jarndyce" suits dragging their slow length along to future generations, of which at one time there seemed a painful likelihood.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting of subscribers to the Indo-British Institution was held on Saturday, May 1st, 1875, in the Boys' School, Sonapore. M. H. Starling, Esq., presided.

The Secretary (Rev. Chas. Gilder) read the draft report as follows:—

The Committee thankfully acknowledge the increased support accorded to the Indo-British Institution during the past year, although not fully meeting its needs.

The subscriptions and donations have increased from Rs. 3,119-0-0, in 1873, to Rs. 4,668-8-0. This sum is made up as follows:—

Annual subscriptions.....	Rs.	1,317	0 0
Monthly ditto	"	606	0 0
Donations	"	2,745	8 0

Among the donors were His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, who liberally contributed Rs. 300 towards the funds, and several Parsee and Hindoo gentlemen of this city, to all of whom the Committee tender their thanks. Their acknowledgments are due also to the Masonic bodies in Bombay and Poona whose contributions have come in very opportunely.

The belief expressed by his Lordship the Bishop, at the last annual meeting, that the clergy of his diocese would, on learning the difficulties with which the Committee have to contend, increase their exertions for the schools, has been justified by the additional help which the funds have received through them. The collections from the different churches have amounted to Rs. 1,589 3-0, as against Rs. 913-3-6 in 1873. The Committee record their obligations to the clergymen who have had collections for the Institution during the year.

There has been a falling off in the amount received on account of boarders, from Rs. 3,027-10-6 in the previous year to Rs. 2,420-8-0 in 1874. This is owing partly to the withdrawal by the present Chaplain of Aden of the grant of Rs. 360 made on account of three children from that station, and partly to the circumstance that the places of children who have left the Institution have been filled by others paying, on account of their poverty, a smaller fee.

On the other hand, the receipts from day scholars have more than trebled, having increased from Rs. 54-4-0 to Rs. 172-4-0.

The Committee refer with satisfaction to the marked increase in the number of day scholars during 1874, as the date of the last report. There were 15, while at the end of the year there were 29, making the actual school attendance 31, including boarders.

No changes has taken place in the number of boarders. There are 32 this year also, in the two schools, 31 children, and one girl, classified as follows: 5 Europeans, 38 Indo-Britons, 7 Native Christians, and 2 Armenians. Several of these children have been received into the Institution on the application of clergymen and others at different stations in the Presidency.

Only one child is fully paid for at the rate of Rs. 16 monthly; part payment ranging from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 10 is received from the friends of 35 children; and 16 children are entirely supported from this fund.

Two children have been withdrawn during the year, two of whom have obtained employment since. Ten children were admitted in the places of the former.

The Committee have much pleasure in stating that the report of the annual Government inspection of the schools has been most satisfactory. The grant (Rs. 858) is the largest ever awarded to the Institution, and for the first time in its history one of the pupils passed the prescribed examination in the 6th Standard, in the Standard Class. The award made to the Girls' School included Rs. 110 for needlework.

The Committee feel that this result reflects much credit on the Master, Mr. C. D. Gilder," and the Mistress, Miss A. Whittle.

The examination in religious knowledge was conducted by the Rev. A. Polehampton, Senior Chaplain, whose report is appended.

The Girls' Scholarship continued during the year to have the valuable supervision of the Ladies' Committee. Miss Whittle has satisfactorily discharged her duties as Mistress, and has succeeded in drawing a good many day-pupils to the School.

The health of the children has been on the whole good, although there were some cases of measles in the cold weather. The Committee express their obligations to the authorities of the European General Hospital for their kindness in the case of the sick children sent for treatment from the Institution.

Although the income in 1874 has exceeded that in the previous year by no less a sum than Rs. 2,086-9-8, indicating the increased liberality of the public, it has been found impossible to close the year free of debt. The receipts for the year have been Rs. 10,379 3-0, and the expenses Rs 10,587-2-10, leaving a small deficit of Rs. 207-15-10.

The debt with which the year was commenced, Rs. 733-6-3, has been augmented by the above amount, but as a set off, the Committee have transferred from the Guarantee Fund to their credit in the General Fund Rs. 616-10-8, from moneys held by them to protect themselves from loss on account of forged bank notes; from and to pay for the schooling of Geo. Fowler who, by the death of his parents, has been left on their hands.

The Institution accordingly begins the new year with a debt of Rs. 524-11-5, as may be seen from the subjoined figures:—

Debt on 1st January 1874	Rs.	933	6 3
Deficit in 1874	"	207	15 10
		1,141	6 1
Less Transfer from Guarantee Fund		616	10 8
Debt on 1st January 1875	Rs.	524	11 5

The Committee deeply regret that none of the improvements to the school-buildings suggested in previous reports, has been commenced. Besides much needed repairs and further dilapidation to this valuable property, the two most pressing wants are a wall on the south and south-east boundaries of the land, now unenclosed, and suitable quarters for sick and convalescent children.

Should the Committee still indulge the hope that some of our liberal-hearted fellow-citizens, may come forward and provide the means for carrying out these improvements.

Since the Committee's last report was issued to the public, discussions both in England and India have given considerable prominence to the education of the children of the poorer classes of Europeans and Indo-Britons. For near forty years this has been the special mission of the Indo-British Institution. The Committee trust that, in the multitude of suggestions offered for the amelioration of these classes, this fact may not be forgotten, and that now that attention has been directed to their condition, the claims of this Institution may be more fully recognized.

It was proposed by Patrick Ryan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and seconded by F Rowland, Esq.,

"That the Report be adopted, printed and circulated."—Carried.

The Rev. C. F. Johnston and Jas. Shepherd, Esq., having been requested to examine the voting papers, the undermentioned gentlemen were declared by the Chairman to have been duly elected to the four vacancies in the Committee under Rule 7, viz.—

The Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp.
M. H. Starling, Esq.
W. G. Pedder, Esq.
F. Rowland Esq.

Proposed by the Rev. C. F. Johnston, and seconded by Jas. Shepherd, Esq.,

"That J. Greenwood, Esq., be requested to audit the accounts for the past year."—Carried.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

* Mr. C. D. Gilder has since resigned, to take up an appointment under Government, and Mr. Edmund G. Gilder is at present acting as Head Master.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

DOSABHOY RUSTOMJEE *v.* W. S. LAYGETTE.

YESTERDAY, in this case, which was heard before a full Court consisting of J. O'Leary, Esq., and N. Spencer, Esq., the complainant appeared in person, and prayed that the provisional judgment already given should be made absolute, in order that he might become entitled to the sum of Rs. 718, the amount he claimed as against the defendant, on account of a balance due to him by the defendant for services rendered by the complainant as clerk to the defendant.

Mr. Payne on behalf of the defendant, moved for a new trial on the ground that the defendant was in Kattiawar, and contended that there was a dispute as to the amount of salary to which the plaintiff was entitled, the plaintiff's agreement having been made between him and Mr. Randall, Mr. Laygette's representative.

The Court issued a rule for a trial *de novo*, and fixed Friday, the 14th inst., for the further hearing of the case.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

JUDGMENT was delivered by Mr. Justice Pinhey on Thursday the 29th ult. in the Insolvent Debtors' Court in the matter of the petition of Bomanjee Merwanjee, an insolvent.

His Lordship said:—The decision in this case depends on the consideration of three points. 1st.—Whether under section 69 the Insolvent Court has power to punish insolvent for perjury committed at the hearing? I think not. That section merely provides for proceedings against him in regular course, like similar provision in Civil Procedure Code. 2nd.—Section 50 was referred to, and it was contended that, under it, insolvent was liable to punishment, because he was aware of the entries in Spencer's books. I am of opinion that this section in no way applies to the present case. It is not shown that insolvent has property or has given fraudulent preference. I am still strongly of opinion that insolvent had books which he has suppressed, but it has not been proved that he has, and I cannot, therefore, enforce section 50 against him. 3rd.—As to section 51, it cannot be doubted that from Spencer's books it would appear that insolvent traded through Spencer and Co., and in partnership with them, and in partnership with them and a third party, and in the name of friends. With reference to 1st class of shipments, insolvent says he was not interested, but only lent his name to Spencer and Co. With reference to 2nd class he admits them to be bond fide transactions. So also the 3rd class. With reference to the 4th class he says he was not interested. From Spencer's books it would appear that the insolvent was himself the principal in shipments in his name. As to the direct evidence we have insolvent and Spencer on their assertions. They are, therefore, only to be trusted to the extent to which their evidence is corroborated by independent circumstances. It appears the produce shipped in name of insolvent was paid for by Spencer's shroffs at his orders. This tells strongly in favour of insolvent, and cannot be explained by supposing that Spencer undertook the liability of guarantor in expectation of profit. On the other hand, there is a very strong circumstance against insolvent, viz, that he never took a guarantee from Spencer while he did give Spencer guarantees for his admitted shipments. The insolvent denied that he had access to Spencer's books, but the knowledge he displayed of them in the box clearly shows that this was false. The fact of his having thus committed perjury tells very strongly against him in my mind. Another fact tells most strongly against insolvent, viz, the evidence which he has made against himself in the releases given to Pestonjee Eduljee. He was certainly interested in the shipments made in the name of Pestonjee Eduljee, as admitted in his own releases. Finding him telling falsehoods in respect to these, I have little difficulty in holding him guilty of telling falsehoods with regard to the other shipments. Mowjee Waljee and Motiram Damodhur impressed me most unfavourably. Their assertions are entirely uncorroborated. They are tainted witnesses in every way: one of them admittedly hostile to Spencer, and the other's acts give the lie to his own assertions, for we find him satisfying the claim of the Bank in respect to a shipment in which he says he was not interested. Holding, as I do, that the insolvent was really interested in the shipments in his own name, and that of Pestonjee Eduljee, and has perjured himself with regard to them, I cannot grant him his discharge. I shall, therefore, suspend it, but will judge that he be entitled to his discharge as soon as he shall have been in custody at the suit of his creditors for two years. At the end of that period he will get his discharge. If any of the opposing creditors proceed against the insolvent for perjury, I shall consider it my duty to sanction such proceedings.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM, K.C.S.I.

(*Indian Charivari.*)

IN the new number of the *Indian Charivari* there is a cartoon of "Native Progress" with the accompanying description:—

If the Government of India wish to point to an example of the benefits that young Native Princes derive from the management of their estates by Government Agency until they are old enough to assume the responsibility themselves, combined with an English education, they can refer at once to His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram. His principality in Madras is only a small one, when compared with the more extensive possessions of other Indian Princes, but from the savings effected during the Government management of his estates, and from the income derived from them subsequently, he has managed to give noble assistance to most of the principal charitable works of late years in India. In public subscription lists for famine or other funds, either in this country or abroad, his name has seldom been found wanting, and his private charities are well known wherever His Highness makes any stay in India. The people of his own presidency sometimes find fault with him as an absentee landlord, but his estates are well managed by his native agent in his absence, his rents are moderate and unoppressed, and almost each visit that he pays to his own presidency is remembered by some well-timed contribution for the public good. As a member of the Viceregal Council, His Highness has been the first native member who has introduced a Bill, and the Uniform Age of Majority Bill was hailed as a beneficent measure by his countrymen of all creeds and races. By Europeans of all classes he is respected as one of nature's gentlemen, and it is to be hoped that his good example will not be lost upon the Chiefs and Princes throughout the country.

BUCK.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF AN OFFICER.

(*Madras Times.*)

Mr. DAVIDSON, the Acting District Magistrate of Ganjam has been the means of bringing to light a very heroic act on the part of Captain Eastall, an Assistant Superintendent of Police in that District, in rescuing two persons from drowning, and recovering the bodies of two children. Having become aware of it during the course of a tour recently made through the Sub-Division of his District, Mr. Davidson requested Mr. Grahame, his Principle Assistant, to furnish him with authentic information on the subject, and the following is Mr Grahame's report:—"On 31st August last year Captain Eastall was in camp at Jalmur. During the day he heard a great noise near a tank called Totagundam. On inquiring, he was told that some boys had gone into the tank and were drowning. Captain Eastall then ran out towards the tank, on the bund of which he saw several men standing and shouting but doing nothing. Captain Eastall knew one of them and roared at him to go in. This man at last got him to go before Captain Eastall himself got up to the scence of action. When he got there, he found that one boy had been got out and that the man who had gone in had caught hold of another. Presently, Captain Eastall saw that the man was unable to come out and was in fact drowning himself with the boy. Captain Eastall swam out to him and brought out, to the bank both man and boy of whom the boy was unconscious and the man in a state of great exhaustion. The boy first got out was also unconscious. Captain Eastall turned his attention to them, and succeeded in restoring them to consciousness. After some time four women rushed up from the village calling out for their children and then for the first time Captain Eastall was made aware that there were still two boys in the tank. He went in again and recovered one body after some diving and searching. The body of the fourth boy was not recovered for some time, but in the case of both these boys the bodies were recovered too late. Life was extinct. Had the men on the bank told Captain Eastall of the third and fourth boys immediately after he got out the second boy, beyond doubt a third boy would have been saved. As it is, had Captain Eastall not been there, three boys would have been drowned instead of two, and if the man who went in had gone in without having some one at hand to pull him out, he also would have lost his life." Mr. Grahame added:—"This is not the first time in my knowledge that Captain Eastall has saved a human being from drowning. In 1867, when he was serving the Godavery District for South Arcot (to join the Police) he dived off the steamer in which he was to sail, and saved a child which had fallen into the sea out of the arms of its mother, the wife of an Artillery Serjeant, I think. This was, in my opinion, a greater feat than saving the man and boy last August, for the sea was rough, there were coal barges all round the steamer which made diving hazardous, and Coconada bay abounds in shark which are no respecters of persons." This report was forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police by Mr. Davidson, with a letter from himself, requesting that it might be brought to the notice of Government, and concluding as follows:—"I may add that, so far as I am aware, Captain Eastall is in complete ignorance of my moving in the matter. I purpose ascertaining the name of the man who nearly lost his life in trying to save the boy, and I purpose applying for a certificate of character for his conduct." This correspondence was submitted for the information of Government, by the Inspector-General of Police; and the following is the Government order thereon:—"His Excellency the Governor in Council desires that the thanks of Government, on behalf of the community, may be conveyed to Captain Eastall for the gallant acts brought to notice in these papers. The Inspector-General of Police will cause a gold medal to be prepared, with a suitable inscription, for presentation to Captain Eastall at the same time. The Secretary of State will be requested to communicate the papers to the Royal Humane Society."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

(*Saturday Review.*)

NURSING has long been talked of as a sphere of women's work. The profession has not been at all developed in the way it might have been. In has infinite ramifications and new fields still to be conquered. Middle-aged ladies might go out as monthly nurses, for which six months of proper training would fit them, many ladies would find an attendant who could be an intellectual companion as well as a nurse. Dispensing medicine seems to have been tried with success, and there is no reason why women should not make good chemists. The Government Telegraph Offices and the Post Office clerkship supply a good deal of work, but it is most suitable to the same class of young girls who would otherwise go behind the counter. In America women are found very useful in banks, as they are invaluable detectors of forged bank notes; their sense of touch and sight seeming to be keener than that of the young men clerks They have also been employed as Treasury clerks ever since the war. The profession of house-decorating seems one likely to develop itself, and is apparently very well suited to ladies of taste and education. Here, however, an apprenticeship of several years is required, as a knowledge of architecture and drawing to scale is absolutely indispensable. Good health, business faculties, and energy would be necessary to ensure success. With this occupation might be combined art needlework and glass painting. China painting, too, comes under this head, as tiles and plaques are now so much used in house decoration. Of literature, the general refuge for the distressed, we need scarcely here speak except to say that it might be made a remunerative profession even by women without the talent of a George Eliot did they but learn to write their own language correctly or were they willing to work up a subject in the way that an antiquary or historian is compelled to do. Nor is it necessary to speak of painting, wood-engraving, photography, printing, music teaching, or the other employments which are being resorted to with a fair measure of success; but a few modes of the employment whose suitability has still to be tested by experiment are suggested in "The Year Book of Woman's Work" which has been lately shown that insolvent has property or has given fraudu- shown that insolvent has property or has given fraudulent preference. I am still strongly of opinion that insolvent had books which he has suppressed, but it has not been proved that he has, and I cannot, therefore, enforce compiled by Miss Hubbard. Amongst other things, lady couriers are proposed. This seems sensible enough, as in an ordinary Continental tour the fine gentleman courier does nothing for the ladies whose pockets he bleeds so profusely, in reward for his small attentions, which a lady could not do quite as well, and more agreeably if she were well-read and intelligent. She would probably travel in the same carriage with the people she was attending, and would be a pleasant and useful companion. Such companions would be invaluable to the rich young Americans who come to rush through Europe and cram all the information they can in a hurried tour. It is also suggested that artificial fly-making and the preparation of microscopic objects is pleasant and remunerative work which can be done at home, and work which can be done at home is always eagerly sought after.

There are many occupations which seem to us strangely neglected, and gardening is one. To a person with a small garden in a sheltered situation, it would be possible by care and good management to supply flowers to the London market at times when they are scarce and costly. This could be done with very fair remuneration if the business did not go through too many hands. The rearing of fowls can also be made a very fair speculation by any one who will rise at five o'clock throughout the summer mornings and treat the poultry judiciously. So also a nice little income might be made by the sale of eggs by any one living in a suitable soil in the South of England. But in no employment will ladies succeed until they cease to be merely amateurs. What they can and cannot do is a very small matter compared with the question whether there is anything which they are willing to learn to do well. So long as they look upon work as only a sad necessity, and consider those employments degrading which they describe by the term menial, so long shall we have starving gentlewomen. Miss Hubbard says:" I trust it may soon be considered as honourable for a woman to earn her bread as to eat it unearned." She considers that when false ideas of gentility shall have been buried and put out of sight, women will gain much by the business habits they must necessarily learn if they wish to make a position for themselves which shall have no flavour of charity about it. Several employments which promise, it seem so satisfactory when tried. Piano tuning requires great strength of wrist, and must be learnt in very hot rooms whilst the pianos are in course of construction. Dentistry also requires more strength both of wrist and nerve than women generally possess; so too, we need hardly say, would surgery. The telegraph offices are rather disappointing; the pay is poor and the work is fatiguing. But there is one thing which has hitherto only been tried on a very small scale by women, and that is commerce. There does not seem the slightest reason why they might not succeed here. We have seen a well-known novelist attending to her husband's business with amazing cleverness and discretion when he was laid up with illness. We have heard of a young lady having been taken into partnership by her father, who was a maltster. We have known in America of the widow of a banker carrying on the business; and in some states of India we find women have always described as shipowners, manufacturing chemists, owners of factories, and engaged in all sorts of trades which are supposed exclusively to belong to men. In France women are considered competent to undertake almost any commercial business. But whatever profession women take up, whatever trade they practise, whatever things they teach, let them feel assured that only good work will find a ready market at a remunerative price, and that bad work will be a drug refused by all but those who are inclined to give charity pay for it.

THE PRIZE ESSAY ON RECRUITING.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

SOME short time since, the Royal United Service Institution offered a gold medal for an essay on the best mode of recruiting and forming reserves for the British army. This has been awarded to Captain H. W. L Hime, R. A. F. S. S., and is now published under the title of "Universal Conscription, the only Answer to the Recruiting Question." In this work, Captain Hime gives an historical sketch of voluntary enlistment showing that it never has been a success, that it is now rapidly breaking down, and, in face of the demand which must soon be made on it, will collapse altogether. He then examines the various means of recruiting, and only to come to the conclusion that the compulsory system is the one which alone will satisfy modern exigencies so far has the home army is concerned; that it only requires a liberal bounty to ensure voluntary enlistment, with a reversion to long service and pensions, will be workable. His plan of conscription for the English army is summed us as follows:—

As the best, and indeed the only possible mode of providing recruits and forming reserves for the British army, taking into consideration its varied duties in peace and war, I propose a home army raised upon the principle of conscription in its most rigid form, without substitution or dotation; and an Indian and colonial army maintained on the best form of the voluntary system—long service with pension. It may be said to be a monstrous contradiction first to prove the voluntary system to be a failure, and then to propose a voluntary army for India and the colonies. I reply, in the first place, that we have no choice in the matter. A conscript army is necessarily a short service army, and with such an army it would be practically impossible to organise a system of Indian and colonial relief that would work. In the second place, by restricting the voluntary system to India and the colonies the value of one of the greatest objections to the voluntary system to the cost—is reduced to a minimum, while that of another—desertion—is reduced almost to zero. The force in India is roughly about one-third, that in the colonies about one-eight of the whole British army. If conscription was adopted for the home army, therefore, the Imperial treasury would only have to provide for one-eighth instead of two-thirds of the whole army on the voluntary system. As to desertion, it would be almost wholly got rid of. The home army of conscripts I propose to be divided into a first line and a first and second reserve. What the strength of the first line and reserves should be I do not pretend to say. As every man, according to my proposal, would be liable to military service, the annual supply of conscripts would far exceed our needs. The number required would be obtained by raising the standard of physical and moral and possibly intellectual efficiency, and by judicious exemptions. I propose the period of service in the first line to be one year. Ten thousand military voices will, I know, exclaim—the experience of ages proves that you cannot make an infantry soldier in one year. In reply, I beg to say that we have no experience whatever in the matter. Our experience is entirely confined to the length of time required to make the lowest and worst members of the community soldiers. If they can be made soldiers in that time, it seems reason to believe that conscripts representing the whole mass of our population could not be made efficient in one year. The discipline would have to be rigid, no doubt, and the drill never-ending; but if its system were carried out with a will, no one man can doubt its ultimate success. As to the length of service in the reserves, I make no proposal. Table R shows the manner in which conscription might be introduced. I have supposed, but do not propose, that the first line should consist of 100,000 men, and each reserve of 200,000. The latter would be called out for training each year for a certain time. Conscription would be tried as an experiment, under chosen officers and non-commissioned officers, the first year say 1877, conscriptions would be again experimentally tried in 1878, 10,000 conscripts only being called out the first year, and 20,000 only the second. I have supposed, but do not propose, that the conscription should be at twenty-one in the first line. The age at which a man would join the colours would have to be determined by the nature of his profession or employment. As to the rate at which our present army and reserves could be raised, I propose to diminish, and other details, I trust the table is sufficiently explanatory. Such is the system I propose of providing recruits and forming reserves for the British army, taking into consideration its varied duties in peace and war. It is the best means of doing so, it is the only means of doing so. Conscription may be unwelcome to the officers of the army, it may be irksome to the poor, and it may be hateful to the rich; but it is inevitable, because it is the logical and necessary consequence of the industrial progress of modern Europe.

SOCIAL DISTINCTION.

(*The World.*)

THE Dean of Manchester, who, in continuation of the series of sermons on *The Use and Abuse of the World*, is to discourse next Sunday in St. James's on *Social Distinction*, has a hard task before him if, after the manner of the clergy, he will interpret literally the Christian doctrine of equality; for the world has never accepted, nor seems likely to accept, the doctrine as thus put forth. Though we may not act up to its precepts we accept Christianity cordially as the religion of love and of sorrow. The spirit of affection which it breathes is recognised by the rudest natures and the hardest hearts, and the world bows in admiration before an ideal of kindness which it too often violates in practice. The Christian doctrine of humility, on the other hand, as expounded in the commonplaces of the Church, is not merely set at naught in practice; it does not, even in theory, meet with such an assent as we accord without hesitation to the law of kindness. It is useless to conceal the fact that the world does not clearly see the blessedness of "the poor in spirit;" and though we every day acknowledge

will then only remain for us to weigh the cost if undertaken singly, and decide, with reference to the interests of our commerce and Indian Empire whether it will pay to incur so large a pecuniary responsibility. If our railroads in India do not pay interest on the capital invested under Government guarantee, we cannot hope that a line across Western Asia will pay. But if it fail as a money investment it does not necessarily follow that it might not pay politically. A year's struggle with a great European Power, whether in Europe or on our Indian frontiers, in defence of interests for which we certainly should fight, would cost more money than two railroads through the valley of the Euphrates, and across Persia to Mooltan. Nothing, however, is clearer than the fact that the objects to be attained either by Russia or ourselves cannot be judged by a money standard of value. And so well is this understood by the former Power that although the English concessionary may appeal in vain to Great Britain for a guarantee or aid of any kind to lay his first line of thirty-eight miles from Enseli to Teheran (required to make the rest practicable), the Russian concessionary will as certainly find the necessary assistance from his Government to compass the same end.

THE DIVERSION OF THE TIBER.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS.")

ROME, APRIL 3.

THE Tiber question has never been discussed as fiercely or as fervently by press and public as during the last few days. The *Opinione* is full of correspondence; the *Popolo Romano* has no other topics; the *Perseveranza* gives a couple of its columns to the report of a lecture by the Engineer Tatti before the College of Engineers and Architects in Milan: and the other day Professor Filopanti gave a popular lecture to a "crowded and appreciative" audience in the old Augustus Forum, and to judge by the silence and attention, the subject possessed great interest for all. The Professor was merciful this time, by the way. When he gave his select conference, addressed to "men of science and finance," he had the courage to keep us from 8 P.M. to midnight explaining every detail of hard and soft soil, expense of excavations, &c.

To tell the truth we have all had about enough of talk and projects and prophecies. Nor should I again refer to the subject, but that we seem to be on the eve of a solution owing to the competency of the engineer whom the Duke of Sutherland summoned from Cairo to assist Garibaldi with advice. But I must say that Mr. Fowler has left no stone unturned to secure data on which to form an opinion, and he certainly has divided his time and attention pretty equally between Garibaldi and the Government men; between, shall I say, the poetry and the prose of the question? His cross-questioning has, I expect, surprised rather unpleasantly more than one vague projector and dreamer to whom an abrupt demand for a "profile" or a "section" put a stop to a flow of words.

What he had set his mind upon was to understand clearly what Garibaldi proposed or desired, and on the other hand what the Government really meant, wished or is able to do. Of course it was easy to get Garibaldi's general scheme. The difficulty was to get at any engineers who could lay it before him in technical form. Finally, with the help of "sections" from the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Fowler demonstrated that it was nonsense to talk of 17 millions of cubic metres of excavations when the multiplication table proves them to be 23 millions certainly, and that the medium depth of these excavations will be seventeen metres; that the price of the excavations per metre cannot be decided on until borings have been effected, as no one knows how much rock will have to be removed in proportion to the soft soil; that hence 2 francs is not at all a high figure to put for the excavation and removal of the earth, which, taking the proposed line, brings the expenses up to 66 millions, and, with a very slight deviation which may prove necessary, would bring it up to 100 millions for the earthworks alone, without bridges, &c. As to the sale of the rocky material, that is scarcely to be counted on, save in very small quantities, owing to the cost of transport and the improbability of finding immediate purchasers. In short, we come back to the old story. One hundred millions is the lowest figure for the diversion of the Tiber—i.e. its deversion into the new channel, the shortest and nearest to the city that can possibly be cut. This ascertained, the question was put point blank to the Minister, "How much can you afford?" To which the Minister replied that Parliament, Province, and Municipality together might come up to 50,000,000 francs; at any rate it would be useless to present a Bill for a higher sum. Various questions were then asked, which yet await a satisfactory answer. For instance, what was the utmost delivery of water per second in the flood of 1870? Some authorities say 2,500 cubic feet; others 4,000. The other day I was told by a very matter-of-fact engineer that 5,000 is nearer the mark. The fact which most struck the "anxious inquirer" was that it is proved that in the flood of 1870 there were three metres of obstructions in the river's bed; that the bridges alone would have been no flood at all. Hence he gives it as his opinion that a thorough system of dredging and straightening, some fortifying of weak walls or embankments, and "last not least" two rectifications below the city, would prevent the Tiber from ever again threatening Rome.

HORSEFLESH BANQUET IN PARIS.

(*From the correspondent of the Daily News.*)

PARIS, SATURDAY NIGHT.

I have just left, neither sick nor sorry, a great "horse, mules and ass," banquet at the Grand Hotel. It was the third and by far the most complete and important dinner given by the Paris Society of Hippophagi. About seventy people sat down. There were four ladies, of whom one was Madame Blatin, widow of the Dr. Blatin who founded the Society. The chair was taken by Mr. A. S. Bicknell, a zealous English hippophagist. On his right hand sat M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who unfortunately, the dinner not being served punctually at the hour fixed, had to go away without delivering the speech which was expected from him. I never to my knowledge tasted horseflesh before this day. I say advisedly to my knowledge, because he must be a bold man who would pretend to know what is the composition of Lyons, Arles, or Lille sausages. I certify at once that every dish was very good. In no one was there anything disagreeable in the slightest degree either in taste or smell. The one thing contrary to anticipation was the absence of anything like a new flavour. Had I not known beforehand I should have guessed throughout the dinner that I was eating various preparations of beef—I don't say mutton, because neither horse, ass, nor mule are at all like mutton. Several changes were made in the bill of fare published by anticipation. Instead of a soup of the "three times dilicted ones"—horse, mule, and donkey—there was served a *consommé* made from boiled horse alone. It was simply as good a soup as I ever tasted without any characteristic differing from an ordinary first-rate *pot au feu*. Following the bill of fare we had next, as hors-d'œuvre, ass milk butter, good enough, but rather insipid, and horse sausage from Beauvais, which nobody could distinguish from the ordinary spiced pork sausage of the neighbouring town of Arles. Instead of "Sea Horse," which would have been a more appropriate dish of fish we had some excellent turbot upon which the weak brethren, if there were any might regale themselves. There was then horse fillet roasted. It was toothsome and tender. Not so good as the very best sirloin I have tasted, but far better than the average beef served in restaurants. I did not much like the donkey's liver, which seemed to me rather strong. The tongues of horse, ass, and mule served with different sauces could not be distinguished from tongues of beeves, muttons, or goats. It is no disparagement to the "Filets de mulets piques au truffes" to say that I thought the truffles the best part of the dish. Again, there was a dish for faint hearted guests to ensure a good dinner for everybody. There were truffled capons. There was a salad said to be prepared with horse oil, which, notwithstanding the surroundings calculated to overcome all prejudice, I could not bring myself to try.

The chairman, Mr. Bicknell, delivered in English a most able speech under the disadvantage of not being understood by the greater part of his audience, who were Frenchmen. In answer to the question, which he said was often asked, how long has horseflesh been thought fit for food, he said "from the earliest history." Hippocrates, whose name, he observed, seemed made to patronise a hippophagic society, had certified that the flesh of horse was more nourishing than that of the ox. In the early ages of Christendom horseflesh was common. St. Boniface had written against it on account of certain horse feasts, which he looked upon as impediments to the conversion of barbarians to Christianity, and thereupon the Pope interdicted the use of it. Hence the notion that the flesh of horse was not good for food. The Society desired now to react against this prejudice, not to furnish an additional luxurious dish to the rich, who did not want one, but seriously to augment the necessary diet of the poor. There were hundreds of families in a deteriorated state of health for want of animal food, while there were thousands of horses left to rot or given to dogs which but for prejudice might benefit humanity. In answer to the objection that the horse was more valuable to keep than to kill, he said there was a very large average number of healthy horses disabled by accidents which would be good eating. That as to horses worn out with labour, although their flesh might be too tough for the spit, it would make excellent soup; and that medical science had ascertained that even if a horse were attacked with glanders, farcy, or greasy heels, his flesh when cooked would not be unwholesome. The *tarsus* which in pigs engendered the dangerous disease called trichinosis were never found in horses. Mr. Bicknell, in conclusion, expressed the opinion that, although the Society might make great progress in France, the prejudice was so strong in England that he did not see his way to the proximate setting up in London of so much as a single horse butcher's stall.

After this speech, M. Bourgoing, a member of the committee, delivered to Mr. Bicknell the diploma of an honorary member. He announced at the same time that M. Decroix, the veterinary surgeon, who appeared in uniform as vice-chairman, had transmitted to the committee funds sufficient to give an honorary medal to anybody who would set up and keep going for the space of two months a horse butcher's shop in London, and moreover a sum of 20*l.* to be distributed to the poor in the neighbourhood of the contemplated shop. M. Albert Geoffrey Saint-Hilaire, son of the eminent director of the Jardin d'Acclimation, returned thanks for compliments paid to his father as the great promoter of hippophagy in France.

The *Garde Republicaine* band of Paris, which, strong in medals gained at International competitions, claims to be the best band in the world, played in an ante-chamber during dinner. At dessert M. Sellenick was called in, and received from the hands of the vice-chairman a medal voted to him by the society.

On coming away I was presented with a handsome photograph of the horse, mule, and ass which had been slaughtered to furnish the banquet. I am glad I did not see this picture sooner. It is, no doubt, sentimentalism not justifiable by reason; but I should have resisted from tearing with my teeth the flesh of such pretty creatures. No doubt an ox munching grass is sympathetic; but somehow the horse has affinities nearer to our human hearts

EASTER CUSTOMS IN BERLIN.

(*From the Daily Telegraph's Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, MARCH 31.

THE great Portestant holiday with all its quaint customs and odd observances, is over, and Berlin has picked up the work-a-day fardel it had laid aside for eight and forty hours. Our supply of news, cut off at the main since Sunday morning, has been turned on again, and we no longer pine in ignorance of contemporaneous history as voraciously chronicled in the archives of Wolff's Bureau. Everybody has given everybody else an egg, and devoured a gruesome comestible yclept "Osterupfanne kuchen," which looks like a fragment of tertiary formation, and is about as digestible. But here in North Germany we do not confine our Easter celebrations to the bestowing of eggs and consumption of cakes in the guise of old red sandstone. No, we go higher up in the scale of creation than that, we give one another all manner of little animals—in chocolate. Why a hare should be deemed a gift peculiarly appropriate to Eastertide I have vainly endeavoured to discover; but so it is—that is, in Berlin. A hare, solid, if small, and made of sweetstuff—hollow, if large, of papier-mâché frame and copiously provided with intestinal sugarplums, is the correct quadruped to offer, at the Paschal season, to any one upon whom you may be desirous to confer a handsome modicum of prospective good fortune. It is "lucky" to receive such a hare, which carries with it no painful March allusions, as in England; he who is popular, or blessed with many friends, finds his home preserves liberally stocked with lepores on Easter Sunday morning. At the root of this droll custom, doubtless, lies some mystical Old-German, Wendish, or haply Scandinavian rite, long since forgotten of the vulgar. In Southern Italy the hare is by no means looked upon as a luck-bringer. I have known educated people in the Papal State to turn back and forego a projected excursion because, a hare crossed their path. "Autres pays, autres mœurs." As I am writing there faces me a merry brown hare—to eat which were death—carrying upon his back a bucket full of silver pills, intended, I presume, to assuage the anguish of him who should be rash enough to swallow their bearer. The possession of this unwholesome animal, I am assured, will secure me a good time for at least the coming twelvemonth. So mote it be! Lambs and mice are also regarded favourably as family and friendly Easter offerings; but they have no pretensions to compete with hares, as infeoffed of luck bestowing properties. The dealers in bonbons and other paraphernalia exercise considerable ingenuity in meeting the overwhelming demand for eggs and hares that accrues during Passion Week; they even go so far as to blend the two objects in request, thereby producing phenomena the aspect of which might cause the earnest naturalist's hair to stand erect like quills upon the fretful porcupine. I have seen with my own eyes hybrid monsters, half hare and half egg which leave the spectator in horrible uncertainty as to whether the hare is laying the egg or the egg is hatching the hare. Surely this conversion of a familiar mammal into an oviparous monstrosity is an unprincipled truckling to Easter requirements.

Just before Easter the new Bock-beer comes in; and from time immemorial the votaries of Gambrinus have been accustomed to visit a certain extra-mural establishment on a particular March day, where casks of the latest brewings are broached under the dictation. It is customary that, these pilgrims should inaugurate the black and mawkish beverage that in Berlin divides public favour with Weissbier (a sickly looking liquor, tasting like weak cider headed off with strong sewer-gas), *im Freien*, or in the open air, on this especial occasion; and to that end the establishment in question is provided with a spacious garden in which are set out many round tables of a rustic pattern. This year the perfect fulfilment of this festivity was somewhat hindered by the circumstance that the rural tables were found to be shrouded in fresh snow, half an inch thick. Nature had spread her whitest of cloths upon them. The thermometer stood resolutely at 12 degrees below freezing point; so those who, in virtue of ancient traditions, should have sate in a green garden and poured forth copious libations to the lusty Spring cowered round a red hot iron stove in a dark *Stube*, miserably endeavouring to drown their metrological sorrows in chilly floods of beer. Indeed, all spring enjoyments which are in this most methodical of countries regulated by the calendar, as are the warming of railway carriages, watering of streets, closing of street doors, and a dozen more institutions I could mention, have been grievously interfered with by the extraordinary, unprecedented, unconscionable weather that has characterised the first trimester of 1875. We have been favoured with three winters—three several and distinct winters. Thrice has the face of the land been hidden by a thick mass of snow, thrice have the ponds, canals, and rivers been frozen to adamantine hardness, thrice have rapid and complete thaws converted the surface of town and country into grimy slop. It is not quite a week since the thermometer registered five degrees of cold—about 21 deg. Fahrenheit. Last month we had eighteen degrees, corresponding to 3 deg. Fahrenheit, below zero; whilst in the Stockholm the mercury fell to 38 *deg. Reaumur of cold!* The Berliner is much given to *al fresco* recreation; as soon as it ought to be spring according to the official regulations duly made and provided, he is with difficulty to be kept within doors. The outskirts of Berlin abound with restaurations of a rough-and ready sort, to which he delights to resort per horse-railway or open droschky; nor could anything more natural be conceived than his yearning to breathe for a few hours a fresher, wholesomer air than that of the pestiferous Berlin streets, in which he undergoes slow blood-poisoning during the weary winter months, with scarcely a chance of escape from their infinite stench varieties. The substitution of a late winter for an early spring is, therefore, a serious grievance to the children of the Bear and entails heavy loss moreover, upon the proprietors of innumerable places of entertainment in the immediate vicinity of the capital. But as what is one man's meat is another man's poison the owners and lessees of theatres have had an uncommonly long and good winter season, and even concert givers have done unusually well, very few having actually lost money by their enterprises. Only this evening a musician who has given a series of six concerts, quite excellent in quality, and of the "Monday Popular" class, assured me positively that his receipts had covered his expenses, and that he was really not a thaler out of pocket by the whole "eyklus." This is, indeed, a phenomenon in the annals of Berlin concert-giving—I mean, of course, of such as rely for their attractions upon native talent not the costly, starspangled entertainments to which all the Honoratioren-Damen flock because they are "so fashionable," and which return as much sometimes as £100 profit per night—such as is only producible by an unusually severe winter. The great musical event of the season has been the visit of Anton Rubenstein, who played thrice to crowded houses and fairly outdid the marvels of former days by such playing as simply defies description and as no other living man but himself is capable of. We have not been illumined by the rays of a single female star of the vocal class, and the Opera has been worse than ever. In the Faulbourg theatres on the other hand, several pieces, well known in London, have been admirably put on the stage and extremely well performed. The Friedrich Wilhelm has a thoroughly good operetta company besides an uncommonly strong cast for low comedy and farce. The Wallner owns the best singing *soubrette* in all Germany, Fraulein Ernestine Wegener, and the splendid low comedian, Helmerding, who like most comic actors of real genius, is possessed of high tragic capabilities, and in one or two of his most remarkable *rôles* shakes his audience's sides with convulsive laughter at one moment, and blanches their cheeks with the most painful emotions at the next. In the excellent drama, "Mein Leopold," Mr. Helmerding rises to greatness of a very unusual order, both in his comic and tragic aspects; indeed, taking piece and actors all in all, I have seen no better performance of the class in Europe. Berlin is just now so fortunate as to own a third theatrical company of distinguished merit, engaged at the Residenz Theatre, where Sardou's and Feuillet's dramas and comedies are played in a manner that would not dishonour the Burg in Vienna. A young actor, Mr. Keppler, only twenty-three years of age promises to become one of the shining lights of light comedy in the Fatherland, and is endowed with a versa tility of talent that is little less than astounding.

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